The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875. NO. 18.

McKean Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

Fifty cents will be added on all subscriptions where payment is delayed over three months.

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Local Notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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SMETHPORT, PA.,

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care

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W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

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Office—Ford Building,
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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

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Will attend to all calls in his profession.

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Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

Miscellaneous.

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ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also up to date sales by lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the

Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Williamsport Dec. 24, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop to the room above the old stand, opposite the Exchange House of Mrs. Wetherbee, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

A Valentine.

I've loved you through the summer's glow,
I've loved you through the spring's delaying;
Through April's rain, December's snow,
I've loved you still, there's no gainsaying.

You are no saint, that I should kneel
In worshipful despair before you,
And yet, when by your side, I feel
There is no need to adore you
Since it may be—ah, well-a-day!—
Only while this day's sun doth shine here,
And not forever and for aye,
That you will be my valentine, dear.

BETTY MARVIN.

When the Tories attacked New London, Connecticut, and set a price on the head of Governor Griswold, the latter hid to the town of L——, where his cousin, Mrs. Marvin, hid him for some days in a secluded farm-house. But at length the subtle foe discovered his retreat, and one sunny afternoon in May he was routed from his hiding-place by the tidings that a band of horsemen were approaching to capture him.

His only chance of escape was to reach the mouth of a little creek which emptied itself into the Connecticut river, just above the entrance of the latter into Long Island sound. There he had a boat stationed, with two faithful attendants hidden beneath the high banks of the creek. The distance from the farm-house to the boat was two miles by the usual traveled road. But a little path across the farmers' orchards would bring him to the road, only a mile from the boat, and save a quarter's length of his fearful run for life.

Just where the narrow path from the orchard opened into the road, Hetty Marvin sat with her dog Towser, tending the bleaching of the household linen. The long web of forty yards or more, which was diligently spun and woven during the long winter months was whitened in May, and thus made ready for use. The business of bleaching was well economized, being usually done by the younger daughters of the family, who were not old enough to spin, or strong enough for the heavier work of the kitchen or the dairy.

The roll of linen was taken by the farmer or his stout "help" to a grassy plat, beside a spring or meadow brook. There it was thoroughly wetted and spread upon the green turf, to take the most heat of the sun by day and the dew by night. The little maiden who tended it would sit near it.

Thus sat Hetty Marvin, the young daughter of Governor Griswold's cousin, when her hunted friend sprang past her into the road to escape from his pursuers. Hetty was a timid child of about twelve years, yet thoughtful and wise beyond any of her elders. She was frightened by the headlong haste with which the Governor rushed across the meadow. But she quickly comprehended the scene, and instantly quieted her faithful Towser, who, though a friend of the family guest, thought it becoming to bark loudly at his hurried steps.

Her wise forethought arrested the Governor's notice, and suggested a scheme to delude his pursuers. "Hetty," he said, earnestly, "I am flying for my life, and unless I can reach my boat before I am overtaken I am a lost man. You see the road forks here. But you must tell those who are chasing me that I have gone up the road to catch the mail-wagon, which will soon be along, you know. Then they will turn off the other way."

"Oh, cousin!" said the little girl in an agony of distress. "I cannot tell a lie, indeed I cannot; why did you tell me which way you were going!"

"Hetty, dear child, surely you would not betray me to my death! Hark! they are coming—I hear the click of their horses' feet. Oh, Hetty, tell them I have gone up the road instead of down, and Heaven will bless you."

"Heaven never blesses those who speak falsely, cousin! But I will not tell them which way you go, even if they kill me; so run as quickly as possible."

"It's of no use, unless I can deceive them I am a dead man."

"Cousin, cousin, hide under my web of cloth; they'd never think of looking here for you. Come, get down as swift as you can; and I'll cover you, and stand sprinkling my linen."

"It's my only chance, child; I'll get down as you say." And suiting the action to the word, the Governor was soon hidden under the folds of the cloth.

Angry that their expected prey had escaped from the house where they hoped to secure him, the six mounted Tories dashed along the road in swift pursuit. At sight of the girl in the meadow the leader of the party paused.

"Child," he said, sternly, "have you seen a man running hereabouts?"

"Yes, sir," replied Hetty, trembling and flushing.

"Which way did he go?"

"I promised not to tell, sir."

"But you must or take the consequences."

"I said I wouldn't tell if you killed me," sobbed the frightened girl.

"I'll have it out of her," exclaimed the furious officer with an oath.

"Let me speak to her," said his Tory guide; "I know the child, I believe. Isn't your name Hetty Marvin?" he asked pleasantly.

"Yes, sir."

"And this man that ran by you a few minutes ago was your mother's cousin, wasn't he?"

"Yes, sir, he was."

"Well, we are friends of his—what did he say to you when he came along?"

"He—told me—that he was flying for his life."

"Just so, Hetty; that was very true. I hope he won't have to fly far. Where was he going to hide? you see I could help him if I knew his plans."

Now Hetty was not a whit deceived by this smooth speech. But she was willing to tell as much of the truth as would consist with his safety, and she wisely judged that her frankness would serve her kinsman better than her silence. So she answered her questioner candidly. "My cousin said he was going down this way to the river, where he had a boat; and he wanted me to tell the men that were chasing him that he had gone the other way to catch the mail-wagon."

"Why didn't you do as he bid you, then, when I asked you where he had gone!" thundered the officer, fiercely.

"I couldn't tell a lie, sir," was the fearful answer.

"Hetty," again began the smooth tongued Tory, "you are a nice child. Everybody knows you are a girl of truth. What did your cousin say when you told him you couldn't tell a false hood?"

"He said he should'nt think I'd betray him to his death."

"And you then promised him that you wouldn't tell which way he went, if you were killed for it?"

"Yes, sir"

"That was a brave speech, and so I suppose he thanked you for it, and ran down the road as quickly as possible."

"I promised not to tell where he went, sir."

"Oh, yes, I forgot. Well, tell us his last words, and we won't trouble you any more."

"His last words were 'It's my only chance, child, and I'll get down as you say.'" And overcome by fright, and the sense of her kinsman's danger, should they rightly interpret the language which she had reported, she sobbed aloud, and hid her face from sight.

Her tormentors did not stay longer to soothe or question her. They had got, as they supposed, the information which they wanted, and pushed rapidly on down to the river. Now the Governor had arranged a signal with his boatman that a white cloth by day, or a light by night, displayed from the attic window of his hiding place, which was just visible at the mouth of the river, should inform them if he were in trouble, and put them on the alert to help him. As soon, therefore, as he started from his cousin's the signal floated from the window to warn them. And when they saw the pursuing party dash madly down the road to the river, and recognized the uniform of the leader, they pulled swiftly out to sea. The horsemen reached the shore only in season to see the boat with two men in it nearly out of sight; and supposing their destined prey had escaped, relinquished the pursuit.

Meanwhile the hunted victim lay safe and quiet, where the simple shrewdness of the little cousin had hidden him, until the time came for her return for supper. Then he bade her go as usual to her home, telling her to ask her mother to place the signal lamp, as soon as it grew dark, in the window, for the boatman, and to send him there some supper, with his value, which, in the hurry of departure, he had left behind.

The signal recalled the boat, which after twilight had ventured in sight of the shore and the farm-house, and the Governor quietly made his way to the river in safety. When he rejoined his family in a secure home, he named his infant daughter, which had been born in his absence, "Hetty Marvin," that he might be daily reminded of the little cousin whose truth and shrewdness saved his life.

A Cure for Lock-jaw.

In the course of the Cantor lectures, recently delivered before the British Society of Arts by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, the following deeply important remarks were made upon nitrite of amyl: One of these specimens, I mean the nitrite of amyl, has within the last few years obtained a remarkable importance, owing to its extraordinary action upon the body. A distinguished chemist, Prof. Guthrie, while distilling over nitrite of amyl from amylic alcohol, observed that the vapor, when inhaled, quickened his circulation, and made him feel as if he had been running. There was flushing of his face, rapid action of his heart, and breathlessness. In 1861-62 I made a careful and prolonged study of the action of this singular body, and discovered that it produced its effect by causing an extreme relaxation, first of the blood vessels, and afterward of the muscular fibers of the body. To such an extent did this agent thus relax, I found it would even overcome the tetanic spasm produced by strychnia; and having thus discovered its action, I ventured to propose its use for removing the spasm in some of the extremest spasmodic diseases. The results have more than realized my expectations. Under the influence of this agent, one of the most appalling of known human maladies, called angina pectoris, has been brought under such control that the paroxysms have been regularly prevented, and in one instance, at least, altogether removed. Even tetanus, or lock-jaw, has been subdued by it, and in two instances, of an extreme kind, so effectively as to warrant the credit of what may be truly called a cure.

Uncle Jack's Last Ride.

Did you ever see him? If so, you saw a queer old man, with many wrinkles on his face, many burdens on his shoulders, and a mind which was never free from trouble. Some folks seem marked victims of misfortune. Uncle Jack was one of them. Had he been less brave hearted he would have gone to his death years ago. As it was he fought poverty and misfortune like a giant driven to the wall. He had no home for the last dozen years. After his wife had been laid away to rest he became a street wanderer, sometimes sawing a little wood, sometimes in the hospital, but never having one hour's real rest or comfort. The boys called him Uncle Jack, and finally when he crept into the station to lodge, the police recorded him by that name. There was something in his look which made one feel respect for him, even if his gray hairs were not enough. People sometimes gave him money, but Uncle Jack was no beggar. He knew that he was old and poor and weak, and that charity alone kept starvation away, but when he accepted money he took it as a loan, strongly hoping that woe and want and misery would flee away from him some day, and fortune again smile on him.

For the last three or four years Uncle Jack had boarded here and there, among people almost as poor as himself, turning over to them any gift bestowed upon him. Last winter was a hard winter for him, and once or twice he came near going to the county-house; but he begged so hard and seemed to feel so crushed at the prospect that he was allowed to remain in the old track of life. Age crept upon him so fast last summer that he became almost blind and bed-ridden, and the other day administered a last blow. Uncle Jack was brought to the city hall and given a ticket to the county-house. He had fought it off for a quarter of a century, but poverty had triumphed at last, and the old man wept like a child.

As he waited at the depot for the train a few of his old friends, whose shillings had kept him clothed for the last dozen years, gathered around and said good-bye. His heart was so full that he could hardly speak. It wasn't right, he said, to make a pauper of an old man who had made such a long and such a square fight against fate, and he wished he had flung himself into the river. It is always sad enough to see any old man going to the poor-house—there were many things to make Uncle Jack's going sadder.

The train went at last, and the old man was crying as he bent his head down on the back of a seat. Some of the passengers sympathized with him and spoke kinds words, but he would not raise his head. One would not have looked for such sentiment—such a sense of honor—in such a man as Uncle Jack, but it was born in the heart, and forty years of poverty and misfortune had not beaten it out.

"Poor old man!" sighed the passengers, and they wondered if their old age would be like his.

The train finally halted at the county-house station, and the conductor opened the door, and said, kindly:

"Come, old man, you get out here!"

The gray head was still on the seat, hidden by the wrinkled hands, and the conductor laid his hand on the old man's shoulder, shook him gently, and said:

"Come, wake up, old man!"

One of the hands fell down, and the gray head to one side, and the conductor started back.

"He is dead!" he whispered, as the passengers crowded up.

Uncle Jack had gone to the poor-house at last, but only for burial.

The Piano.

A piano should be tuned at least four times in the year by an experienced tuner. If you allow it to go too long without tuning, it usually becomes flat and troubles a tuner to get it to stay at concert pitch, especially in the country. Never place the instrument against an outside wall, or in a cold, damp room, particularly in a country house. There is no greater enemy to a pianoforte than damp. Close the instrument immediately after you practice; by leaving it open, dust fixes on the sound board, and corrodes the movements, and if in a damp room, the strings soon rust. Should the piano stand near or opposite to a window, guard, if possible, against it being opened, especially on a wet or damp day; and when the sun is on the window, draw the blind down. Avoid putting metallic or other articles on or in the piano; such things frequently cause unpleasant vibrations, and sometimes injures the instrument. The more equal the temperature of the room the better the instrument will remain in tune.

A Boy's Charity.

"Well, my son," said a Detroit father to his eight-year-old son the other night, "what have you done to-day that may be set down as a good deed?" "Gave a poor boy five cents," replied the hopeful. "Ah, ah! that was charity, and charity is always right. He was an orphan boy, was he?" "I didn't stop to ask," replied the boy; "I gave him the money for licking a boy who spit in my dinner basket!"

The famous Mary Ann Baker, the rich man's daughter, who years ago married her coachman, John Dean, is one of the examiners at the New York custom-house.

Lost His Ox.

When the Grand Trunk railway of Canada was completed, in 1860, many of the farmers had never heard of, much less seen, a railway, but it soon got reported around that passengers could travel by it, and even cattle. A backwoodsman who was indebted to a country merchant was pushed by the latter for payment of the amount due, and the only means of liquidating the debt was by taking a fat ox to the Quebec market. For this purpose he tied his ox to the back of his cart, and drove to the railway station, a distance of nine miles. On surveying the train and seeing an iron railing around the platform of the hind car, he concluded that that was the place to tie his ox, which he accordingly did, taking a place in a second-class car himself forward. Presently the train began to move off slowly. The speed increased; quicker and quicker it went. The poor man got very fidgety, the speed still increasing, until large drops of sweat became visible on his brow. By this time the conductor had reached his car to collect the tickets. Nearly out of breath, the man ran to him, exclaiming:

"My dear conductor, my ox will never be able to keep up to this pace; it is not possible."

"Your ox! Keep up to this pace! What do you mean? I don't understand you. Have you oxen on board?"

"Not on board, of course. I tied him to the railing of the hind car."

"You tied your ox to the railing of the hind car? Who told you to do so?"

"No one; but that is the way we always do in the country."

Of course the conductor could not stop his train before reaching the next station, when, needless to say, on looking for the ox, they found attached to the rope a pair of horns, with a small portion of the neck.

The humane conductor made a collection among the passengers on the spot, realizing a larger amount than the ox would have brought at market, which he presented to the crestfallen farmer, who immediately returned home, vowing he would never have oxen taken to market by railway again. He has kept his word, and to this day he leads his ox to market behind his own cart.

Lots of Stuff in the Cellar.

I heard a young wife boasting to her mother one time, and among other things she said: "Oh, we have lots of stuff in our cellar!—turnips, potatoes, apples, squashes, cabbages, onions, parsnips, soap, pork, sausages, tallow, milk, butter, lard, candles, soap-grease, and I don't know what we haven't got there!" The mother smiled approvingly, as though she thought, "Oh, what an excellent provider my son-in-law is!"

It is no trouble to heap things into a cellar in the fall of the year, but it is a great trouble to carry out the filth and decay in the spring, and it is very often neglected, and the result is serious if not fatal. An illy-ventilated cellar, stored with promiscuous edibles, is almost as dangerous as a powder magazine. Think of the steamy dungeon whose foul airs permeate the living rooms above, whose poison is inhaled by every breath that goes into the lungs, and from thence into the red life-current. We only wonder that people live as long and as comfortably and happily as they do.

We hope that cellars with "lots of stuff in them" are not common; that men bury in the ground their surplus vegetables, bringing into the cellar only a limited supply at a time. Soap, tallow, pork, lard and soap-grease should none of them be kept where milk and butter are, for they are wonderful absorbents of foul odors.

If barrels must stand in the cellar, sweep them often and let no cobwebs or mold accumulate—let them be placed on trestles up off the ground—sweep the walls thoroughly, move every decaying vegetable, and pour water about it in which has been dissolved copperas. Have chloride of lime standing about in plates, secure thorough ventilation—whitewash if you want to, and there will be no typhoid fever or chills rising up out of your cellars to seize you for its victim.—*Ohio Farmer.*

What Causes Insanity.

Dr. Kirkbride, physician-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in his annual report gives the causes of the insanity of 6,809 patients admitted to the hospital since its opening. Six hundred and ten of these cases originated in intemperance, two hundred and six in religious excitement, one hundred and thirty-three in domestic difficulties, while to ill health and a purely physical character 1,249 cases were due. Of females two hundred and fifty-six lost their reason through grief, caused by loss of friends and similar afflictions, while only seventy-seven males were affected by the same cause; and in general the proportion of female patients who were victims of emotional diseases bore in excessive ratio to the number of the other sex.

HOPELESS.—A Detroit gentleman walking behind two children the other day heard the boy inquire: "Will you be at the party to-night?" "I shall be there," answered the miss, "but I may as well tell you now that your love is hopeless. Mamma is determined, father is not, and it isn't right for me to encourage your attentions. I can be a sister to you, but nothing more. Therefore you needn't buy me any valentine or give me any more gum."

HOME LIFE AND TRAINING.

The Home Should be Made Attractive—Love Without Authority Better than Authority Without Love—All Innocent Games to be Allowed.

Rev. Dr. Bellows preached a sermon on "Family Life and Training," from the text: "And ye, fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." There was a wide difference of opinion, he said, as to the proper mode of upholding parental authority and obtaining the obedience of children. Domestic authority once lost was seldom regained, and obedience once refused was as seldom recovered. It would not do to wait until a child was five or ten years old before asserting authority over it in such a way as it could understand. The lesson should be inculcated at the earliest practicable moment, and should never be relaxed. The sooner it was taught the better for parent and child, and the easier it would be for the parent to exercise his authority and the child to yield its obedience during succeeding years. Authority and tenderness were compatible with each other, and should be blended together. Affection sometimes blinded the judgment, and tenderness frequently weakened authority; but when this was the case it was a sign of feebleness of mind on the part of the parent that should be displaced by a sense of duty. The yielding of a parent to the unreasonable wishes of a child was an injury to both, and was a mistaken indulgence that the child would not thank the parent for in after years. The exercise of proper authority by a parent over a child was true kindness to the child. True love was at the bottom of well-directed authority, and children would be quick to see the inspiring motive that required their obedience; and, seeing this, submission was rendered an easy task. Children should both fear and love their parents, and would do both with proper training. Children who feared without loving obeyed under protest, and grew up wayward and undisciplined. Love was the corner-stone of family life, but it must, to be effectual, be tempered with firmness.

Love made authority acceptable and submission sweet. Parents did not always love their children sufficiently to take pains to keep them in due obedience. Parents were too frequently cold and indifferent toward their children, and thus alienated their affections. Children were more estranged by cold indifference than by the exercise of even stern control over them. A father who preferred his newspaper to the hearing of the conversation of his child, or wrapped himself up in selfish quiet, expressing annoyance at the natural exuberance of his children, alienated and soured their feelings, and was generating within them rebellious dispositions and dislike of home surroundings. Love without authority was better than authority without love, but a proper blending of the two was the grand object to be attained, and it could only be reached by strict self-discipline. A home where authority gave wisdom to gentleness, and where love showed that authority was used for the benefit of those it was exercised upon was the true paradise on earth. Parents should cultivate confidence on the part of their children, and make it plain to them that they sympathized in all their little troubles. Children were fond of activity and variety, and these natural wishes should be respected. Parents should, oftener than they did, remember what they wanted when children, and meet and gratify all the proper wants of their offspring. The cold formality, silence, stupidity, and lack of pleasant social surroundings so prevalent in many houses—they could not be justly called homes—repelled children, and proved as great a loss to the parent as to the child. All innocent games should be encouraged in the family circle. The reading aloud of interesting books and periodicals, exhibitions of the stereoscope, microscope, and other objects of interest to children would be time well spent. Society at home should be encouraged, and children's playmates should oftener visit the homes of their young friends. Refined pleasures at home would make vicious companions abroad repugnant, and children would naturally prefer a happy home and its surroundings to anything they could find elsewhere. All the studying of children should be done in school. Six hours head work a day was all that should be put upon a child, and time out of school hours should be devoted to innocent recreations of mind and body. The faculty of observation in children should be cultivated and directed. Children's imaginations require cultivation.

How to Alleviate a Cough.

The London *Lancet*, which ought to be good authority, says: Anodynes, narcotics, cough mixtures and lozenges, are practically of no good, and but too often increase the debility and hasten the fatal end. The best method of easing cough is to resist it with all the force of will possible, until the accumulation of phlegm becomes greater, then there is something to cough against, and it comes up very much easier, and with half the coughing. A great deal of hacking and hemming and coughing in invalids is nervous, purely nervous, or from the force of habit, as is shown by the frequency when thinking about it, and the opportune party when the person so much engaged that there is no time to think about it, and the attention is compelled in another direction.

Peculation in Office.

The bill "to provide for the punishment of peculation and other wrongs effecting public moneys and rights of property" which has passed both houses of the New York Legislature, provides as follows:

Every person who, with intent to defraud, shall wrongfully obtain, receive, convert, pay out or dispose of, or who, with like intent, by willfully paying, allowing or auditing any false or unjust claim, or in any other manner or way whatever shall aid or abet any other in wrongfully obtaining, receiving, converting, paying out or disposing of any money, funds, credits or property held or owned by this State, or held or owned, officially or otherwise, for or on behalf of any public or governmental interest by any municipal or other public corporation, board, officer, agency or agent of any city, county, town, village, or civil division, subdivision, department or portion of this State, shall, on conviction of such offense, be punished by imprisonment in a State prison for a term not less than three years or more than ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five times the loss resulting from the fraudulent act or acts which he shall have so committed, aided or abetted. Any transfer in whole, or in part, from any deposit or credit with any bank, banker, or other depository or agent, or of any credit, claim, chose in action or right, or demand, whereby the possession, right or title of any lawful receiver, custodian or repository of any such money, funds, credits or property in the last preceding section mentioned shall be actually or apparently defeated or impaired, shall be deemed a conversion of such money, funds, credits or property within the meaning of such section. When rendering a verdict of guilty upon the trial of any person indicted under this act the jury may find and state with their verdict the amount of loss resulting from the offense of the defendant. And if, on any such trial, it shall appear that the acts of which the defendant was guilty constitute any other crime, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to an acquittal; but after such trial and judgment on the verdict rendered, he shall not be liable to prosecution for such other crime.

Fertilization of Tobacco Fields.

The average amount of ash in dried Virginia tobacco, as determined by Messrs. Irby and Cabell, from six specimens, is 11.64 per cent., that of European tobacco being 16.82 per cent., that of Connecticut and Massachusetts tobacco 16.56 per cent., and that of Kentucky tobacco 12.83 per cent. The cause of the well established rapid exhaustion of the soil by tobacco crops is shown in the fact that of this ash from 26.73 to 39.88 per cent. is potassa, while of soda there is from one to six per cent. present. It is evident that no soil can support unassisted a drain like this for a long time, and the business of tobacco growing threatens to undergo very serious modifications in addition to those already suffered. To obviate the effects of this prodigal expenditure of the earth's resources, the use of fertilizers is largely resorted to, and artificial fertilizers are preferred to the natural guanos. The artificial ones are compounded of dried blood, the unused parts of animals submitted to the "rendering" process, and fish cake, which is the residue left after expressing the fish oil. Bone phosphates are often added, besides sulphate of ammonia, to bring the proportion of phosphorus and nitrogen up to the standard. The animal ingredients in such manures contain a great deal of potassa, and it ought not to be difficult to "bring up" the mixture to any desirable point by the addition of some potassic compound. In this way special fertilizers for the use of tobacco growers could be compounded. The manufacture of these manures in some degree compensates for the violence done to nature's processes by the establishment of cities. Cities are obliged to provide special cemeteries for a vast amount of material which in country life goes to replenish the field; but since the growth of the industry in fertilizers it has been found that cities, by concentrating the supply of raw material, directly contribute to the preparation of strong manures, and their strong distribution to the places most in need of them.

THE PRESS.—Men look to the press to guide them in business and in social affairs. They do not know whether to applaud a foreign artist or a stranger order until the press has spoken. The advertising columns are as much read as the editorial columns. The heaviest advertisers are the most successful business men. In this day no man can afford to let the press alone, if he wishes to do a large trade, any more than a farmer can withhold his corn in the spring time, or sow his grain with a sparing hand.

HOW TO CURE A SORE THROAT.—Buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil, and five cents' worth of chlorate of potash. Whenever any soreness appears in the throat, put the potash in half a tumbler of water, and with it gargle the throat thoroughly, then rub the neck thoroughly with the camphorated oil at night before going to bed, and also place around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel. This is a simple, cheap, and sure remedy.

A man's good fortune often turns his head; his bad fortune as often averts the heads of his friends.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH. 4, 1875.

It is reported that the coal fields of Colorado cover a larger surface than the entire area of New England. Hey, what a fortune lies before the new State.

Col. McClure seems at last to have gratified his newspaper ambition. He and associates have purchased the Philadelphia *Age*, and on the 30th of March will issue the *Times* to be of the size of the New York *Sun*.

At the conclusion of Tilton's testimony one of the jurors fainted. The cause of this weakness is not stated, but it was probably due to an excess of joy on the part of the juror at the happy deliverance of himself and fellows from T. T's nonsense.

How long would the State of Pennsylvania tolerate a secret military organization within her borders, for example, like the White League of Louisiana? We suppose about twenty-four hours. But who ever heard a Democrat condemning the White League?

In a few days more the Liberal Republican party will retire to private life, for all of that party which is now visible to the naked eye is composed of Schurz, Fenton, and Tipton. Hadn't they better hold a convention and save the country a little, before their final break up?

In 1874 ninety eight persons were killed on the Erie Railway at an expense to the road of $104,723,14, or about $900 per head. And yet to kill Indians it costs the government over $5,000 per head. It shows once more that it is not possible for the government to compete successfully with private enterprise. Give the red men free passes and keep them traveling pretty steadily and the Indian problem is solved.

The Springfield *Republican*, a persistent opponent of the Administration, declares that: "No such party as that now in the minority in the House of Representatives is going to carry the nation in 1876. It is simply impossible. It may be that Democrats like Tilden and Kernan will do better, but the party which honors Fernando Wood, and backs up Sam Randall in filibustering for two days against the consideration of a moderate Civil Rights bill, cannot elect the next President."

The town and county elections in this State, and still more, the elections in Pennsylvania, show a very decided and most gratifying reaction in favor of the Republicans. In Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, Pittsburgh and other cities, the Republican gains are considerable—in some cases completely reversing the political judgment of last Fall. We look to New Hampshire and Connecticut to keep the ball rolling.—Buffalo *Express*.

The following card has been published by Mr. Henry C Bowen in relation to General Tracy's address:

The statements made by Mr. B. F. Tracy in his opening address to the court and jury in the Brooklyn scandal case, so far as said statements refer to me as having been engaged in any "conspiracy" whatever, are malignant fabrications from beginning to end—destitute of even one particle of truth, as said Tracy can learn if he will call me to the witness stand; in which event he will find out that I do not believe in the doctrine and to be taught by him, that "lying is justifiable under certain circumstances."

HENRY C. BOWEN.

New York, Feb. 23, 1875.

That bitter free trader, David A. Wells, who is in favor of crippling the manufacturing industries of the country and depressing the wages of mechanics and laborers to a still lower pitch, was made the permanent chairman of the Connecticut Democrats at their State Convention last Tuesday. Fernando Wood, too, another uncompromising free trader, will unquestionably be appointed chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the next Congress, unless he is elected Speaker of the House, in which event he will appoint a man equally as intoxicated with his own ruinous heresy, to that important position. This is how the Democracy care for the country's prosperity and welfare.

Hon. W. W. Brown.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is giving its readers occasional pen sketches of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, under the heading: "Representative Lawmakers, as seen from a Reporter's desk." Among these sketches we find one of Wallace W. Brown, formerly of this place, and at present a member of Assembly from Corry, Erie Co., Pa. This is what the *Telegraph* has to say of Mr. B., and it is certainly very complimentary:

W. W. Brown, one of the Representatives from Erie county, is a man of considerable talents and some consequence in the House. When he addresses the House he acquits himself in a very happy manner, and is always listened to with attention.—We know of few members who have the ready tact in a greater degree than Mr. Brown of saying a great deal in a few words. He is never tedious; nor does he ever wander from the subject. Instead of encumbering his arguments with a world of verbiage, as is too often done, or inflicting on the House sentences without number containing no argument at all, he states his arguments in the fewest possible terms. He is singularly happy in giving a clear, intelligible statement of facts in the shortest possible space and in the fewest possible words. These observations will at once lead the reader to the inference that Hamlet couldn't have characterized his speeches as "words, words, words."

Mr Brown's style is correct, without being polished. It is smooth and pleasant, never disfigured by a straining after effect by means of metaphorical or any of the other meretricious expressions so often mistaken by persons of false taste for eloquence. He seldom makes long speeches; they are almost invariably short, but to the point. The only speech of any length he has made this session was on the new county bill, and that was in every point of view a highly creditable effort. In this he gave striking proof of a vigorous mind and comprehensive judgment.

Mr. Brown is a graceful speaker both as respects the management of his voice and gesture. His pronunciation is good; and his voice is clear, strong and often musical. It is capable of being modulated with the best effect, but the art of modulation is one which Mr. Brown seems never to have studied. The intonations of his voice are never regulated by artificial rule; they are regulated, unconsciously to himself, by his feelings alone. If, therefore, the subject upon which he is speaking be not one involving important principles, or one which appeals to his feelings, there is a degree of coldness about his manner, and a monotony about the tones of his voice, which is sure to make a person who has never heard him before go away with an unfavorable impression of his talents. He sometimes—not often—stammers slightly, a reply from two or more ideas struggling at the same moment in his mind for priority of birth.—We have known him, in this conflict of ideas, break off abruptly in the middle of a sentence, which he would never afterwards finish, owing to some better thought suggesting itself at the moment. A person of less impetuous mind would first finish the sentence, and then give expression to the new idea which had occurred to him.

Mr. Brown has not much action, but what he has is graceful. He is a fine looking man, tall and well proportioned. He has a good forehead; his features are regular, his complexion is moderately ruddy; his whiskers sandy approaching redness, his hair a light brown. He is about thirty-five years of age. He served two years in the army, and is a favorite with men of all parties in the House. He never suffers his political prejudices, strong as they are, to interfere with the amenities of gentlemanly intercourse. The perfect gentleman is visible in everything he says and does.

Carpet-Bagging.

The principal grievance of which the "Southern States" complain, seems to be "carpet-bagging." We have heard so much of it, and always and only as a grievance, that we have come to accept this definition as a matter of course; but come to look at it seriously, and it simply stands for emigrating, a habit to which the human race has been addicted since a very early age. The evil, if it be an evil, is one with which this country has been greatly afflicted. The Phœnicians are believed to have carpet-bagged into it, centuries before the Northmen planted Vineland. The twelve tribes are supposed to have come, satchel in hand, nobody knows when. Columbus brought a lot of carpet baggers. All the first families carpet-bagged into Virginia, and wickedly displaced the Powhattans, by monopolizing all the offices, honors and emoluments of the Mother of President's. The Pilgrim Fathers carpet bagged into New England. The Dutch and Irish carpet-baggers have overrun all the Middle States; while the great Northwest has been more overrun by that class of pests than even by the grasshoppers themselves.

Abraham Lincoln carpet-bagged from Kentucky to Illinois, had not much of a carpet bag at that, and was tamely permitted to carry off the highest honors of that State. Stephen A. Douglass, another carpet-bagger, stands next to him. Thaddeus Stevens carpet-bagged into Pennsylvania, and carried off the honor of establishing public schools in her borders, being the clearest-headed statesman sent to represent her in the national councils, during a long period of deadly national peril. Alexander Ramsey, now contending for a continuance of national honors from Minnesota, went there, first, as a carpet-bag Governor; and a close examination would most probably show that a majority of all the members of Congress are carpet-baggers in the States they represent. In fact carpet-bagging seems to be a confirmed habit of the American people. It grew out of their origin and has been confirmed by the Constitution; and why is it that those papers and statesmen who are so troubled about President Grant violating the Constitution, have never uttered a word of remonstrance about that general, wholesale disregard of that instrument implied in the name "Carpet-bagger," bestowed as opprobrious on those citizens of other States or foreign governments, who have chosen to emigrate South. Is not the constitutional right of emigration into those States clear and indisputable, and when those native born citizens coin a name for emigrants, designed to express contempt, do they not violate the spirit of the Constitution and its letter, whenever they throw in the way of citizens of other States any impediment in the exercise of all the rights enjoyed by those born on the soil?

Why do not our constitutional shriekers get up meetings to protest against the gross violations of the Constitution which presumes to question the rights of citizens of Northern States to go, dwell in and enjoy all the advantages of citizenship in any or all of the Southern States?

If people who go there take nothing but carpet-bags, is it not from a sense of insecurity? Remove this and they will go with their trunks and carry their household goods, but before a man invests largely in a new home he is apt to go, satchel in hand and survey the ground. He is a carpet-bagger then, and if he concludes that life and property are not secure in the region he visits, he is not likely to make a permanent settlement.

I know a gentleman who thought of emigrating South who took his carpet bag and went to spy out the land. All looked propitious, in most places; but after he had registered his name in a hotel in a town in the southern part of Georgia, he was handed a slip of paper

"We will meet you in your room to-night at 12 o'clock K. K."

He lit a cigar with it, and sat down in the office to read and smoke. A band of ruffianly men gathered in and began a noisy discussion on politics using the most insulting language toward Yankees and nigger worshipers, but he seemed to take no notice.

After some time one of the ruffians swaggered up to him and inquired if he "wasn't a Yankee?" He replied that he was, and supposed they were the K. K. who were to see him at 12 o'clock, in his own room, suggested that it would be better to have the interview there and then. He said he came South to buy land, not to talk politics, but if they had any thing to say to him he preferred hearing it before he went to bed. He was not disturbed, but concluded that Georgia land would be selling at three cents per square mile, with a large discount on cash payments, when he bought any.

In a Texas hotel he heard a knot of men discussing the skinning of a negro, in which one of them had taken part. It seemed to be a case with which they were all more or less familiar, but to the details of which, from a participant, they all listened as a set of Rocky Mountain hunters would do to a second recounting his exploits in capturing a grizzly bear.—He told just how they had done it, how nicely they had taken the entire skin, in one piece, how the "nigger yelled" and struggled, how they stretched the skin, and nailed it against a tree, to dry, and how the victim lived a half hour after the operation.

My informant, who was a shocked listener to the tale, and to the coarse, ribald jests and frightful oaths which it called out, will not, soon, emigrate South. The people of those States are unfit for self government. The nation should have established military and territorial governments in all the revolting States, and no man who took an oath, or fought to support the Confederacy, should ever have been permitted to vote. The lands of the rebels should have been confiscated, and sold in small farms to pay the war debt, and thus those States would have been redeemed by such a flow of emigration as would ultimately place them on a sure basis, financially and politically. This, or something like it, will have to be done yet. This Government cannot afford to permit the largest and best portion of her territory to be held by a set of semi-savages, who undertake to build a Chinese wall of prejudice around it, and to exclude the citizens of other States or lands. Any man who pleases has a right to go there, get any office he can, and stay as long or short a time as he please, and, in this right, this Government is bound to protect not only its own citizens but those of other countries.

JANE GREY SWISHELM.

AT

A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY.

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in a first class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work) a quantity of harness, 62 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 mile Harness, 4-ton Mine Scales, Wagons Sob sleds, 1 set Drilling Tools, 100 ed e mach ts with extra points, Railroad tools, 2 Cil nax Mowers, and 1 combined Reaper and Mower Cul ivators, Ia mows, Pows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of miner l oil and a large quantity of 4 x 2 in. Strap iron. Apply to

L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.
12-17-tf

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of the McKean Miner

Esteemed Friend

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

Cure for Consumption

in all disorders of the Throat and Lungs and that after its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000 00

or a case I will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer address ng me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,
Dr. T. F. Burt,
69 William St., New York
12-17-om

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER Feb. 15, 1875, trains will run on the B. N. Y. & Phila. R'y as follows—

Leaving Buffalo.

7.40 a. m. MAIL—stopping at the Erie Railway Junction 10-53, Ocean 12-03, Western 11 03, Portville 11 10, State Line 11 14, Mildred 11 31, Larrabees 11-34, Sartwell 11 44, Fork to Point 11 49, Port Allegany 12 01, Emporium, 1 P. M.

stages connect with this train at Portville for Coryn, at Larrabees for Smethport, at Port Allegany for Lumberport.

9.15 a. m. MIXED TRAIN TO OLEAN—reaching Erie Railway Junction at 4 P. M.

3.30 p. m. —EXPRESS stopping at Ocean 4.03, at Portville 7 05, State Line 7 14, Mildred 7.31, Larrabees 7 35, Sartwell 7 41, Port Allegany 7.55, Emporium, 8 05. P. M.

Trains Leave Emporium.

4.00 a. m —EXPRESS stopping at Port Allegany 6.00 Larrabees 6.25, Olean 6.50, Buffalo 9 15. A. M.

6.00 a. m. —Local Passenger and Freight—stopping at Port Allegany 8 10, Larrabee 8-40, Olean 11 45, Buffalo 6 30 p. m.

2.00 p. m. —MAIL—stopping at Port Allegany 3-05, Larrabees 3-20, Olean 4.50, Buffalo 7.20

☞ No trains run on Sunday.

H. C. FISH, General Manager.
H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. THOMAS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	Phila.	12 55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11 40 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Phila.	11 55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11.10 a. m
"	"	Emporium	1.10 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	2.05 p. m
"	arr. at Erie		8.05 p. m

EASTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	Renovo	10.40 p. m
"	"	arr. at Phila.	8.04 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.20 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	5.10 p. m
"	"	Emporium	6 05 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	arr. at Philadelphia		6 30 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.
ednvtf

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. BENNETT.
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

$20

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention, a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surrounded by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each, this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21 00, but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $75,000, or $10,000, or $3,000, &c. &c.

3d Premium Drawing Mar. 1, '75
4th Series Drawing April 6, '75.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, N. Y.
POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES RECEIVED.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express

FREE.

The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.

Dr. Price has made the treatment of

Fits or Epilepsy

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it cost nothing, and he

Will Cure You,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other cures may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

Free Trial Bottle.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

Address,
DR. Chas. T. Price,
12-17-6ly 67 William Street, New York.

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city.

F. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.
12—12—6 mos

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for ymmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wine improves the age but kisses don't.

— The absence of the editor probably accounts for the fine appearance of the MINER this week.

Husbands in Schenectady, N. Y., are very quiet as a rule. There are ten thousand brooms manufactured there daily.

The girls who tend tables at Connecticut fairs and sell kisses at ten cents a kiss, won't give three for a quarter. Stingy!

A man named Todd publishes a temperance paper, and has sued a contemporary for calling him Toddy

A short hand reporter in the House makes one phonetic sign, and says it tells all that the House has done during the whole session.

Edward Crow, convicted of voluntary manslaughter last week, was taken to the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburgh, last Tuesday by Sheriff Powell.

That farmer's head was level who said — "If you want to keep your boy at home don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the "crank"

Red, used on a railroad, signifies danger, and says stop. The same color displayed on a man's nose may well be interpreted to give a similar warning.

For a wonder we heard only one man refer to the beautiful snow on Monday He was hanging to a fence and pronounced it "fair a fair snow"

Furnance Carroll, who has been confined in the jail for the past six months on a charge of theft, was last week discharged, no prosecutor appearing against him

The little boy who took a letter to the postoffice and demanded half price postage because he was "not twelve yet," deserved better treatment than he got from Uncle Samuel

The one hundred dollar bill lost by Hon. J C Backus last week has been found. It was found on Mr B's office by an honest man, Mr George Barrett, and was returned to the owner.

The young man who beats the gong at the Wilcox Hotel fulfils the predictions of his mother concerning him. She said he would live some day to make a noise in the world

A Boston man has died and left two hundred dollars to a Universalist church It would do an old fashioned Methodist preacher good to tell a revival congregation just what has become of this man.

A Philadelphia chap bet a hundred dollars that he could eat fifty quarts of peanuts in twenty five hours He got away with forty quarts, and then the undertaker got away with him.

The "breakup" of the sleighing last week proved to be of short duration. The depth of snow now lying on the ground very nearly or quite equals that of any other period during the winter

His self-ratis claims 2,000 souls. Some of them we think, have not put in an appearance yet [Waverly Advocate

The Advocate man visited Horseheads a few months ago, and of course knows what he is talking about.

A Ridgway boy was rather troubled for fear that he would not know his father when they both reached heaven, but his mother eased him, remarking, "All you will have to do is to look for an angel with a red nose on him."

Anna Dickinson has contracted so bad a throat affection that her physician has forbidden her talking any more, and now all the married men are trying to induce their wives to go on the lecture stage for a while.

If the tax collector is looking after that big "dollar" hound, he would do well to drop in the office. The high price of beef at all compels us to make this statement,—It is strange that even dogs will occasionally resort to the Poor House for relief.

An old toper, of Emporium, chanced to drink a glass of water one day, for want of something stronger. Smacking his lips and turning to one of his companions, he remarked: "Why, it don't taste badly. I have no doubt it's wholesome for females and tender children."

That is the way an exchange puts it—when you want a notice of some enterprise in which you are interested "spunge" on your local paper; but if you want any printing done, give your order to some drummer out of town, or some job office which cannot aid your enterprise by giving a notice.

A Montana paper thinks there is an awful time being made over the Beecher trial. "Why," it says, "right out here in Bill Carey He went into a family, mutilated one girl, spoiled another, and has run away with the third; and yet there is no trial, no statement, no nothing, only just the old man with a rifle looking around for Bill.

Notice.

In as near a christian spirit as possible I wish to inform the person who carried off a pair of kid gloves from the Prothonotary's office on Tuesday last either by accident or design that it is never too late to repent and I advise repentance accordingly.

FRANK KANE.

When the Duchess of Edinburgh wants to talk nicey-nicey to her boy-baby, all she has to say is, "And it was its own mammy's blessed little Albert Alexander Alfred Earnest William?" And then that overburdened infant goes into convulsions that would twist the backbone right out of a pickle an baby.

They drove a fellow out of Port Allegany last week just "because he examined his neighbors wood pile a little too closely.

So says the Potter Enterprise. If the people over there continue to do that kind of thing that place will soon be denominated the "deserted village."

A young lady of Coudersport, on returning home from a party one evening, was asked by her mother what was the matter with her lips, they looked so very strange. "Oh!" she replied, "they have been chap-ran. "Well," answered her mother, "what are you going to do for them?" "I think," she replied, "I will have them mar-ried."

It is told of a young gentleman, whom a maiden fixed, but father did not, that at a reasonable hour the old gent mildly intimated that the time for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," answered the nineteenth century, modestly, we have been waiting over an hour for you to put yourself in your little bed." The father retired, thoughtfully

The Verdict and Sentence.

The jury in the Crow case went out Friday noon, and after an imprisonment of twenty four hours, brought in their verdict about noon on Saturday—Guilty of Manslaughter. The Judge immediately sentenced him to pay a fine of five dollars and undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Western Penitentiary.

—The Olean District Ministerial Association is in session in this place. We are unable to give a report of the proceedings in this issue, but may hereafter. The exercises thus far are unusually interesting, and we hope our citizens will see to it that they are well attended. Among the ministers in attendance we notice L. A. Stevens, F. D. Sargent and E. B. Williams, formerly pastors here.

—The pleas in the murder trial last week were made by Messrs. W. A. Williams and Charles A Dolson in behalf of the defendant, and S. W. Smith and John C. Backus on the part of the Commonwealth They were able addresses and worthy of the persons who made them. It is but just to say, too, that the address made to the jury by District Attorney Milliken in opening the case on the part of the Commonwealth and that of P. H. Cutler in opening the defence were able efforts, and worthy the highest encomiums

Virtue has its reward, and the newspaper profession is looking up There was Schuyler Colfax elected Vice President, and now Gould, of the Emporium Press, and Hackett, of the Independent, are elevated to the position of overseers of the poor by the recent election.—ENTERPRISE

No better selections could have been made, and the reciprocation of kindness tow and each other in the discharge of their official duties is highly commendable Gould "overseers" Hacket one day and on the following day the compliment is returned by his colleague.

Aside from the murder trial last week, only three cases were tried before a jury —Commonwealth vs Jonathan Greeley, Com. vs. Frederick Rosenlanger, and an Assault and Battery case in which parties from Kane were the principals The defendants in the two former cases were for keeping tipling houses—the first named defendant being discharged and costs thrown upon the county, and the verdict in the trial of Rosenlanger being "Not guilty, and defendant (Rosenlanger) to pay costs of prosecution In the Assault and Battery case the defendant was found guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment.

A Wholesale Prosecutor.

Mr F. W. Meese, of Kane, seems to have entered quite extensively into the business of Government prosecutor. The Erie Dispatch of last week gives a report of the evidence in the cases of J. D. Leonard, charged with opening and detaining letters belonging to Meese, and of Wm. A. Brown, charged with using postage stamps twice, both arrested on information made by F. W. Meese They were examined before U. S. Commissioner Forse, at Erie. Mr Leonard was held in $1000 bail to answer at the July term of United States Court. There was not sufficient evidence found to hold Mr. Brown.

Our Schools.

From the report of the County Superintendent, we give the following extract

"The number of schools has increased during the year from eighty-nine, as reported last year to ninety-five. Two hundred and fifteen visits were made to schools spending on an average, an hour and a quarter in each, and being accompanied by thirty-seven directors. The Port Allegany graded school has been revived, and that in the borough of Bradford and one in Bradford township, are, in fact, graded schools, though not usually so called. The graded school in Smethport has been successful under the able charge of Prof. B. R. Train, a teacher of great experience, and affords facilities for pursuing almost all academic branches. A handsome and commodious new building is in process of erection for the reception of this school for the next winter term. Four new houses were built this year, one each in Eldred, Norwich, Liberty and Wetmore, all of them comely and substantial buildings."

The M'Kean and Buffalo Railroad.

Several of the directors of this road left this city Tuesday morning, and went by a special train to a point about one and one-half miles from Smethport, Pa. The road is graded to within three miles of the coal mines and the rails are on the ground. The road—twenty-three miles in length—will be completed and in operation on or before May 1st. The coal company have already delivered one hundred tons of coal in this city, for the purpose of testing it more carefully.

When the road is completed, five hundred tons can be delivered every day in this city if there is a market for it.

The prospect of the introduction of this coal has already reduced the price of bituminous coal in this city, and competition will make it cheaper than ever before. The parties who have carried this enterprise through have invested over $3,000,000, all of which is, in effect, so much added to the capital of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia road, and an aid to the whole manufacturing interests of the city. The gentlemen who made this investment deserve well of the city.—Buffalo Courier.

EDITOR MINER.—The entertainment given at the upper school house, on Marvin creek, on Friday evening, the 26th inst., was indeed a very pleasant and interesting affair, each of the actors performing well their parts. The prayer in tableau (representing eleven characters) was very affecting. The exercises in general reflect very much credit upon all who were engaged in them. Miss Mary Robertson a rendering of Miss Maloney on the Chinese question, also, 'Over the hill to the poor-house' was evidence of the fact that she has few equals as a speaker.

The Smethport Cornet Band were present and furnished good music, which added much to the interest of the occasion.

The exercises closed at 12.30 a. m. after which the members of the Band and other parties with your correspondent were invited to the hotel of Mrs Barnes, where at 1.30 a. m. we partook of an early breakfast, and judging from the quantity and quality of the eatables placed before us, I should say that this public house must be a very desirable place for the hungry traveler to stop at, all should be willing to bespeak for Mrs B a liberal patronage which she is fully entitled to.

Yours,
C A. DIVIS.

The New York Times contains the following just remarks in relation to local newspapers, which ought to be read by a good many people. Nothing is more common than to hear people talk of what they pay for advertising, etc., as so much given to charity. Newspapers, by enhancing the value of property in the neighborhood and giving the localities in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly, of the meagre sum they pay for their support. Besides every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper of which he is not ashamed, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good-looking, thriving sheet helps property, gives character to a locality, and in many respects is a desirable public convenience If you want a good readable sheet it must be supported not in a spirit of charity, but because you feel a necessity to support it The printing press is the power that moves the people.

SAD ACCIDENT.—During the progress of the fire last Monday morning, Mr Canfield was seriously, and it is feared, fatally burned He was engaged in removing goods from his store, and went into the cellar. Before he came up, the flames burst into the room overhead, through which he was compelled to pass He crept through the store on his hands and knees to the front window and made a jump, breaking the window and fell on the steps outside, the flames following him. He jumped up and ran across the street his clothing being on fire, when he again fell He was immediately taken to Dr DeLongs residence, where he now lies in a critical condition.—Cameron Press.

—There will be a Solemn Requiem High Mass in St Elizabeth's Church, Smethport, on Thursday the 11th inst, at 10 o'clock a. m for the late Mr Bernard Flood, father of the Rev Catholic pastor of this place. There will be many Catholic clergymen present and the congregation are expected to be in attendance upon this sad occasion

LECTURE.—Rev. L. D Watson, Presiding Elder of the Olean District will deliver a lecture in the M. E. Church, Thursday evening, March 4, 1875. Subject "Elements of a Successful Character." The public are cordially invited to attend

Business Locals.

DRAYING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. PARKER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Eaton & H. A. Sprague, of Smethport, Pa., under the firm of Eaton & Sprague was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, A. D 1875. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said H. A. Sprague, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

H. A SPRAGUE.
J. G. EATON.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the village of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 12th of March, 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and adopt or reject an agreement entered into between the directors of said Company and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and the Directors of the Brandy Camp Railroad, for the consolidation of said Roads.

By order of the Directors of the B. B. & P. R. R. Co.

A. B. MAGNUSON, Secretary
Dated Feb. 4th, 1875.

MARRIED.

REED—FULLER.—In Smethport, by G. H. Smith J. P., at his residence, Mr. Philander Reed of Potter county, and Miss Mary Fuller, of Norwich.

DAVIS—POWERS.—In Norwich township, by A. P. Brewer J. P., at the residence of W. P. Rowley, Feb. 27, 1875, Mr. G. S. Davis of Norwich, and Miss Margaret J. Powers, of Buffalo.

$5 CASH and the N. Y. Saturday Journal, the Great Literary Weekly of America, for one year to the Regular subscription Price, $4, Postage Paid.

VIZ: Names entered impartially as received, and check for $5 sent at once to every fifth subscriber. Club list of five not $5 each may be sent for the $5. This is our "Christmas"—Cash present—sum of $5 to every fifth subscriber! The first name in a club must positively accompany the money in a sufficient quantity of letters and postage. Send money order or registered letter to BEADLE & ADAMS, Publishers, 98 William Street, New York.

W. H. CURTIS Column.

Educational Statistics.

Summary of work done by county Superintendent from June 1st, 1874, to March 1st, 1875, the first three quarters of the present school year.

Number of Schools in the county.	95
" " Graded school, including the High School at Smethport, [all of which are under the supervision of the Co. Supt.]	6
Number of visits to schools.	193
" " Directors accompanying	47
Average duration of visits	1hr. 26min.
Number of Public Examinations held (last fall)	8
Number of Certificates issued [all provisional]	60
Number of Applicants rejected	12
" " miles traveled in discharge of official duties	2710
Number of Letters written in discharge of offic al duties	365

Besides holding the County Institute, attending Educational meetings and other business not enumerated here

The full number of Spring Examinations will be held and all other official duties performed up to the last day of the year as usual.

W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

Curtisville, March 1st, 1875.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the estate of ASAHEL WRIGHT, deceased, of Ceres township have been granted to the subscriber all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

G. N HACKETT,
MARIAN CHEVALIER,
Executors.

Only $1.00 a Year!
Only $1.00 a Year!
INCLUDING PREMIUM.
INCLUDING PREMIUM.

Best of Stories.
Best of Stories.
FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.

Miscellaneous Reading.
Miscellaneous Reading.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS.

Children's Corner.
Children's Corner.
AMATEUR PRINTER'S COLUMN.
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Purchasing Department,
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Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge

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2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style.

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N Y., August 6, 1874.

and

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!

THE undersigned are prepared to supply Butchers or Stockholders with Beef Cattle, Milch Cows or Sheep, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

Address or call upon
HARTENBAUGH & HOSKEN,
Smethport, Pa.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES
HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
P. E. SMITH, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

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Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

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STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

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The BEST & the CHEAPEST.

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Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

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THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

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A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa: induced by Self abuse. Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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&c., &c., &c.

Motto—Quick Sales, Small Profits.

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price, A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

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Clothing, Notions,

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KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Executor's Sale.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO the estate of Nathaniel Jobbins, deceased, late of the township of Norwich, have been granted to the subscriber, I will expose to public sale at the premises, on THURSDAY,

JANUARY 14, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following property

One hundred and sixty (160) acres, fifty (50) acres of which being improved, with dwelling-house, barn, wagon-house and orchard thereon

UNDERDIS CORWIN, Executor.

Dec 3, 1874—5t.

NOTE.—The above sale is adjourned until March 4th, 1875, at same hour and place

Painting & Graining.

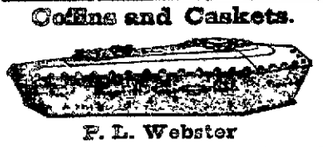
THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it as an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL SASSE.

12-1467

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand

Morse's Favorite

$5

WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Gartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" M N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" D L Knapp,	" Horace Vanalstine,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
JOHN TAYLOR.

E. L. KNAPP,
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

(FORMERLY FORBES HOUSE.)

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

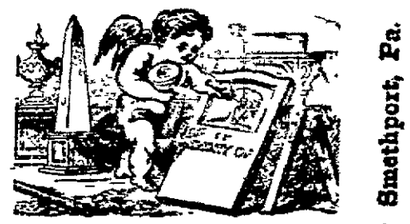
McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS
At M. L. Armstrong's.
No. 3, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.
ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.
Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.
Toys For The Children.
PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE
DEALER IN
HARDWARE
SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.
SMETHPORT, PA.

FANCY GROCERIES
J. P. WENDEL.
CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.
Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters
Constantly on hand.
Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory



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THE Matchless Burdett Organs ARE MADE AT Erie, Penn. Send to the Burdett Organ Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, for Circulars.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of Draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TURNER.

Sept. 10, 1874.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

THE WEEKLY SUN. A large, eight-page, 56 column, home and foreign newspaper, of 56 broad columns especially designed for the farmer, the mechanic, the mercantile and professional man, and their wives and children. We aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will contain a serial story, now in course of publication, by a writer of world-wide reputation, and of the most scrupulous and delicate taste. Price, $1.20 per year, postage prepaid. The cheapest paper published Try it. Address THE SUN, New York City.

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ONE DOLLAR GIVEN AWAY to every subscriber to the celebrated "Domestic" Paper Patterns as premium. Circulars mailed free. Agents wanted.

"Domestic" Monthly,
"Domestic" Building, New York.

The Horse You are Building.

"Every boy and girl is making a horse called character, which they will have at when they grow up to be men and women. The habits they form are the foundation, and they must use a great deal of care here, especially with the corner-stone."

Frank listened eagerly while Miss Farnsworth went into further details, and when she proposed that during the coming week he should put a little stone called obedience into his horse, the idea pleased him amazingly. So the gas was lighted, and a small blank book found, on the first page of which Auntie Eunice printed in large, clear letters—

FOUNDATION STONE.

Then Frank took his pencil and made a somewhat remarkable O underneath, against which his aunt wrote the word obedience, thus:

O. Obedience.

"Now," she said, after explaining how hard he must try to obey his mother, asking his Heavenly Father to help him, "we must have these stones cemented together with a little mortar, or else they will fall apart. The mortar must be God's word, and we will begin to learn the first chapter of John, having one verse every week." Accordingly the words were written, and the book put away till the next Sabbath evening, having first agreed to keep the matter a secret between themselves.

There was a difference in Frank's behavior in this one particular during the week, and Aunt Eunice resolved to follow out the suggestion which the Lord had surely given her. The boy's faults were silently noticed, and made the subject of private conference, instead of open reprimand, and at the end of a year a decided improvement was visible. Every month there was a review, and with no fanfare occurred, the same "stone" received another trust. Manners, as well as morals, were included in the building, and when mother Frank forgot himself, as he did oftentimes, the sound of the letter from his aunt's lips always recalled him to some little politeness or trivial duty. Of course the others saw this mysterious letter-writing, but wisely kept silence.

For the benefit of mothers who are so fond of finding profitable ways of occupying restless little hearts and brains, the following page from Frank's "stone-book" is given:—

P. Patience.
O. Obedience.
S. D Self-denial.
K. Kindness.
P. Prayer.
P. L. Perfect Lessons.
W F. J. Work for Jesus.
P. Power.

Between each one of these, the verse in John was written, and on the last page, when the book was filled, stood these words.

"Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

A Great Lockout.

The London *Times* says: We have received news from South Wales that the threatened lockout has been enforced, that the colliers of two entire counties are already thrown out of work; and that the men engaged upon the iron trade will before long be compelled to share their fate, unless, indeed, a dispute in which they are only indirectly concerned as brought to an end very much more speedily than we can now venture to anticipate. The blow, our correspondent tells us, has fallen with a stunning force, and those whom it has reached can hardly yet realize the extent of the disaster which has overtaken them. No fewer than 15,000 colliers who had a threatened to work upon the terms dictated to them by their employers have all at once been thrown out of employment, and they cannot hope to return to it at least as any of their fellows continue obstinately in rebellion. It will not be long before the mischief will spread further still, and will involve not only the colliers, but those, too, whose work depends upon the maintenance of the supply of coal, and who, therefore, when the existing stores of coal have been used up, must wait until more can be produced, and in the meanwhile will earn no wages. There is, we fear, every prospect that the battle which has already been in progress for some time will be contended with the utmost stubbornness, and that the men will have suffered terribly before either they or their masters will consent to own themselves beaten. We do not think there is much doubt to which side victory will at last incline, but we are sure that it will be gained only at a cost which it is simply frightful to contemplate. The coal trade is not now as brisk as it has been during the past few years. The intelligence which reaches us from all quarters points pretty uniformly in the same direction, and we hear of a general fall in prices, which seems to render it impossible that the old rate of wages can be kept up. We may expect, therefore, that the men will at some time or other be compelled to submit to the reduction which at present they resist; but when that time interval will be long or short we cannot certainly foresee. Those who have commenced the struggle, and have, we may presume, taken up their position with a knowledge of all that it must entail with it, will be by no means the chief objects of pity. Such a feeling we may reserve for the large body of men who will, by no choice of their own, be the companions in the misfortunes of the rest. The strike of one body of colliers has been followed by a lockout of all who are engaged in any way in the same branch of industry.

Aug. Gossip.—Dan Rice, the circus clown, has gone into bankruptcy, owing debts in every State in the Union, and something in Canada, and having assets amounting to $75, all in clothing. Poor Dan's afloat.

Don't skate into air holes. Most of them are filled with water and are exceedingly damp.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, presented the credentials of W. W. Eaton, appointed Senator from the State of Connecticut to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. A. Buckingham. Mr. Eaton being present, was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Ferry, and the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Wilson.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented the memorial of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, remonstrating against the repeal of the act of June 1, 1872, granting a subsidy for the mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China, and praying for an appropriation to carry said subsidy into effect. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The memorial urges that its repeal would not only cause a loss of millions of dollars to innocent stockholders and to their steamship builders, but would also be a *quasi* acknowledgment that Congress was bribed to pass the act of 1872, although the committee investigating the scandalous assertion has not yet made its report, and the testimony so far has utterly failed to show any truth in the charge.

The Senate, in considering the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, agreed to an amendment providing that claims allowed under the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months from the passage of this act, and if not so presented, the privilege of thus exchanging shall not be exercised by any holder of any such claim. Also prohibiting the making fund commissioners of the District of Columbia from issuing any bond, as provided in the act of June 20, 1874, after the expiration of four months from the passage of this act, and providing that nothing contained in this act shall be construed in any manner to pledge the faith of the United States to the payment of any debt of the District of Columbia, or of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, other than provided by the act of 1875, and amendments thereto, as to the 50-year bonds therein referred to.

They also amended the section which makes it a misdemeanor to sell or gave Liquor without being licensed, by adding a clause exempting persons rent-houses and societies not of a business character, and changed the compulsory education section to read children "between the ages of eight and fifteen years," instead of six and eighteen, as reported by the committee.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented memorials of fifty medical societies and institutions in the State of New York in favor of such legislation as will promote the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

Mr. Gordon presented similar ones from physicians of Georgia. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, presented the credentials of A. S. Paddock, Senator-elect from the State of Nebraska, for a period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

The House bill for the equalization of boards was read twice and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Purman, of Florida, and directed the name of Mr. Purman to be stricken from the roll of members.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was passed.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he was opposed to the bill as it now stood, because it excluded colored children from the school.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 24—Messrs. Bateman, Gilbert, Lewis, Morrill, of Vermont, Sargent, Sherman, Spragues and Tipton voting with the Democrats against the reconsideration.

House.

Mr Gunckel, of Ohio, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to equalize bounties.

The bill provides for the payment to every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier (including those borne on the rolls as slaves), who served in the army and were honorably discharged, of $8.33½ a month for the term of the service, between April 12, 1861 and July 5, 1865, with a deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the United States and by States. Substitutes, or such as were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment are excluded, also such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other causes than disability incurred in the service, prior to April 19, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service. Where the soldier is dead the bounty is to be paid to the widow (if not married) or the minor child or children.

The Paymaster-General estimated that it would take $127,000,000 to pay the bounties as provided in the bill, while the Second Controller said $101,000,000 would do it.

Messrs. Hawley and Kellogg, of Connecticut, commented on the injustice of requiring States which had already paid bounties to their soldiers to be taxed for the benefit of those States that had no, done so.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, opposed the bill on the same ground, and showed that Vermont had paid all her soldiers a bounty of $7 00 per month, and they would simply realize the difference between that amount and $3.33½ per month.

Mr. Small, of New Hampshire, also opposed the bill, and said that as his State had paid bounties during the war, her soldiers would not now receive a dollar from this money, although the State would be taxed to help pay the soldiers of other States.

Further discussion were indulged in by Messrs. Dawes, Gleckell, Sypher, Gunckel, Coburn, Speer, and Dennell.

Mr. Coburn's amendment, making the bill apply to the Missouri regiments, was agreed to.

Mr. Myers' amendment, to include sailors and marines, was agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 177; nays, 30.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to inquire whether the Western Union Telegraph Company has refused to transmit dispatches for the American Press Association, or any other parties, among the several States, on account of criticisms by such association on the telegraph company, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr Hoar, of Massachusetts, the Senate bill to allow Thomas W. Dutch, engineer in the navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife by the Khedive of Egypt, was taken from the speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Potter, of New York, the bill allowing the district judge of Vermont his salary during life on his resignation on account of permanent illness, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The bill which came over for the redemption of overdue United States bonds, known as Texas indemnity bonds, was passed. Yeas 146, nays 25.

The House took up as a special order the bill reported from the committee on civil service reform by Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, for the reorganization of the Treasury department.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered an amendment requiring the appointments of the department to be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to the population. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 153; nays, 30. Of the principal officers it fixes the salaries as follows: Secretary, $8,000; two assistant secretaries, $4,000 each; chief clerks, $3,000; superintending architect, $4,000; chief engineer, $3,000; second comptroller, $5,000; commissioner of customs, $4,000; three second chief fourth and fifth auditors, $3,000 each; auditor for the Post-office department, $4,000; register, $4,000; treasurer, $6,000; comptroller of the currency, $5,000; commissioner of internal revenue, $5,000.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to return to the government of Japan one-half of the indemnity fund paid by that government to the United States under the convention of October 22, 1864, and to dispose of the balance of said fund. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Section one of the bill directs the return to Japan of $375,000, with interest, being the remaining half of the Japan indemnity fund paid by Japan. Section two directs payment to the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Kearsarge of $135,500 out of this fund for their services in the battles at the Straits of Simonoseki, which resulted in the treaty. Section three directs that $300,000 of the registered bonds, in which half of this fund is invested, shall remain under the control of the Secretary of the State, the interest to be paid by him for the education of a limited number of American and Japanese youths in the languages of either country, to serve as interpreters and assistants to the legation and consulate of the United States. Section four transfers the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund to the treasury of the United States.

The House in Committee of the Whole considered the tariff bill.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, said he had no objection to see the tax on tea and coffee reimposed, as it was equally distributed, and every dollar collected went into the treasury. He also did not object to the increased tax on whisky and tobacco, and estimated that it would yield $60,000,000. He did, however, object to the restoration of the tax per cent. on certain manufactured goods, and argued that it would disturb all the interests of the country while it would only produce $6,000,000.

Mr. Hawley, of Ohio, opposed the bill, and particularly the proposed increased tax on whisky, which he thought would have the effect of increasing smuggling and illicit distilling, and so reduce the revenue. He stated that the revenue was greater when the tax was 70 cents a gallon, than when it was $2.00.

Mr. Chittenden, of New York, considered the bill erroneous, and characterized the 10th section as a bold and glaring fraud, like the "head station" business.

Mr. Cox, of New York, in his speech in opposition to the bill, stated that the people of the country had paid $7,500,000,000 in taxes in the past two years, which amounted to about five per cent. per annum on our whole taxable valuation. He quoted Gov. Tilden, of New York, as his authority for saying that every twenty years there is assessed for taxes a sum equal to the entire assessed wealth of the country.

In 1864 spirits were taxed twenty cents per gallon, and the receipts were $28,434,000; and when a year later the tax was increased to $1.50, the receipts fell off to $10,000,000. In 1866 the receipts ran up to $29,000,000, and in 1867, under the same tax, dropped to $23,000,000, and in 1868 went down to $12,419,000. Then the folly of a high taxation was seen and the tax reduced to fifty cents, and that year the receipts were doubled, amounting to $33,255,000. In 1870 the same tax gave $32,000,000; but a rise to seventy cents in 1871 gave but $30,000,000.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, had thought for years that the tariff should be revised, but opposed this bill now, as he could not see the need of increased taxation at this time.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, thought that additional revenue was required, but argued against the increased tax on whisky and tobacco, and denounced the whole bill as a failure.

Mr. Ward of Illinois, thought the increase of tax on whisky would be an injury to legitimate distillers, inasmuch as it would encourage illicit distilling.

Mr. Garfield wanted to tax whisky eighty-five cents per gallon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

The supreme court of Massachusetts has rendered a decision in the case of Jesse H. Pomeroy, the boy murderer, overruling the exceptions and ordering judgment on the verdict. Pomeroy will, therefore, be sentenced to death by hanging. The United States House committee on foreign affairs has agreed to report a bill prohibiting the importation of Chinese into the United States for immoral purposes; also, prohibiting the sending of Chinese convicts into the United States.

The United States House Appropriation committee decided to appropriate $500,000 to defray the government's expenses in the Philadelphia exhibition, which is to pay for the United States building to be erected, and for all the outlay attending the government portion of the exposition. The amount asked for was about $900,000. O. L. Hosmer, a grocer, of Manchester, N. H., committed suicide by shooting himself five times after locking himself in a room in a hotel. The act was caused by financial troubles. Savigny, the distinguished Ultramontanist, is dead. A grand jury in Chicago has indicted all the papers there for publishing lottery advertisements.

A resolution was adopted in the New York Legislature calling on Congress to extend the time in which soldiers are required to settle on homestead lands. A boy was burned to death and another seriously injured by a fire in London, Ontario.

The cold wave, which passed over New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine with thermometer showing from 22 to 30 degrees below zero, was the coldest weather yet experienced in that section. Reports from the Panama Surveying Expedition announce the favorable progress of the work. An Italian newspaper in Florence has published correspondence between Bismarck and Mazzini which seriously implicates the latter in an attempt to aid the former during the France-Prussian war by a rebellion in Italy. Samuel Hooper, representing the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, died at Washington. A fourteen-ton cheese is to be one of Ohio's contributions to the Philadelphia Centennial. Capt. E. B. Ward, who died, leaving $4,500,000, was married in his shirt sleeves and took his wedding trip in a yawl boat, being too poor to do any better. The bill for equalizing soldiers' bounties passed the United States House by a vote of 177 to 30. It met with opposition on the ground (1) that it would add from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 to the debt, and (2) that it was unfair for those States that paid large bounties to be compelled to pay a pro rata share of the sum which this bill appropriated for the benefit of the soldiers from States which paid small bounties. The jury in the case of Frederick Albright, aged eleven years, who, it was alleged, died from cruel treatment by his parents in Morristown, N. J., returned a verdict censuring in the strongest terms the harsh, inhuman, and ill treatment of the child by its father and stepmother.....

Phair, a murderer under sentence of death at Plaar, a murderer under sentence of death at Windsor, Vermont, was born and reared in that neighborhood, and has reputable brothers, sisters, and other relatives living. He had become such an outcast through dissipation that not one of them attended his trial, and nobody could be found to testify a word in favor of any point in his conduct or character.

During a fire in New York a woman and child were burned to death..... The Sydney *Herald* gives an account of the massacre of the captain, officers, and crew of the trading Vessel James Dennie, of Sydney, by the natives of Howes Islands. In the United States National Grange the report of the committee on relief was considered, and so much of the report as disapproved of granting in the future charitable donations out of the funds of the National Grange was stricken out. ....An unknown man in Philadelphia drowned himself by plunging head foremost through the ice. When found his head and shoulders were under the water and the rest of his body on the ice. Deceased was about forty years old, and was clad in a black suit, with brown overcoat.

Another proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice-President by the people is before the United States Congress. .....Asgowall has again been entangling an English subject and trouble is apprehended. ..... A bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature authorizing the use of enclosed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of medical science .....Central Bermuda, at a banquet in Providence, R. I., said that he saw no great occasion for alarm in the election to Congress by the Southern people of a large number of ex-officers of the Confederate army. ..... There is still talk of serious trouble between China and Japan.....The Pacific Mail is trying hard to secure its subsidy.....The constitutional amendments were passed by the House of New Jersey, and to make them law they must be accepted by a vote at special election .. John Mitchell has been elected to the British Parliament from County Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. Disraeli gave notice in the House that he would move a resolution declaring him incapable of election, as he had been convicted of felony, and sentenced to transportation .... Henry Walters, aged seventy-one years, escaped from Auburn prison by making the wall. .....Dr. Kennaly, counsel for the claimant in the recent Tichborne trial, has been elected to the British Parliament from Stoke-upon-Trent. .....The United States House of Representatives passed the bill for the reorganization of the Treasury department.....The Connecticut Democratic State Convention nominated the present State officers by acclamation. The platform declares in favor of hard money, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and against Federal interference in the South.

The Governor of New York signed the bill for more effectual punishment of peculation in office .....The captain and thirteen of the crew of the abandoned ship Sydney Dacres, from San Francisco for Liverpool, who were missing, have arrived at Valentia. All the ship's company are now safe.....W. H. Green, an old citizen of Hampton, and one of the directors of the Fair Haven Bank, died after five days' illness. His wife was so overcome that she died the next day, and her brother, who had been living with her, died the day following. The first two died of pneumonia, and the last of heart disease.....The city of Albany, N. Y., has distributed a thousand tons of coal to its poor during the winter.....A man worth $100,000 committed suicide in Jersey City through fear of poverty. The United States Senate passed a bill granting a site to the Peabody School in Florida. .....James McMahon leaped from the dome of the capitol at Washington, falling a distance of 150 feet and being dashed to pieces.

The Gossip.

Beware of the gossip, no matter how plausible his or her manner. The artistic, accomplished gossip is great in asserting his own innocence of intention. He repudiates altogether the classification which would include him in the category of the slanderers—those conversational assassins against whom we make special supplication; and, when he is brought to book on the charge of spreading abroad false reports and bearing his part in shying stones at his neighbors' houses, answers demurely: "I did not mean to do any harm; I only told so and so to Mrs. This and That, and she had no business to repeat it!" This only telling so and so is just the whole burden of the mischief. Mrs. This and That is a great a gossip as himself—as much of a sieve; and when two sieves are put together to hold water, how much will be left for a thirsty soul to drink by the end of a summer's day? And again, Mrs. This and That's promise of secrecy is no valid plea for condonation. The thing we cannot keep for ourselves we have no right to expect others will keep for us, and we only play monkey tricks with our conscience when we pretend to believe that every one else is more trustworthy than ourselves.

The German Law on Marriage.

A recent letter from Germany says: The Parliament, after much labor, have settled the details of the new marriage law. Hitherto a boy in Germany might be married at sixteen and a girl at fourteen; hereafter the marriageable age is fixed at twenty for males and eighteen for females. Until a man is twenty-five and a woman is twenty-four, they cannot hereafter marry without the consent of their parents; and this provision will apply to illegitimate children as well as those born in wedlock. Marriage is forbidden between brothers and sisters, half-brothers and half-sisters, step-parents and step-children, parents-in-law and children-in-law, between an adopted child and its parent by adoption, and between a person divorced for adultery and his or her partner in the crime. In the last place, however, such marriages may take place if a dispensation can be obtained from the judges. The new law also decrees that "all prescriptions limiting the right of contracting marriage to a less extent than is now authorized by this law are abolished." This is another blow at the Catholic church, and under the new law a priest or a nun may be legally married.

Vinegar Bitters.

Dr. J. Walker, a regular practicing physician of California, has conferred a priceless boon upon mankind, by the introduction of a "Bitters" compounded from herbs exclusively, which may be truly said to be superceding all others, and is becoming a bitter dose indeed for the charlatans and quacks, on account of its immense sale and universal popularity. Not only are these Vinegar Bitters, as he calls them, an invaluable tonic and alterative, but they are acknowledged as a standard medicine, and the astonishing rapidity with which they cure disease hitherto declared incurable, seems almost incredible. After having been carefully tested, they are kept on hand in thousands of households, and used for any and every form of disease, many relying upon them in preference to the most celebrated physicians. They have become recognized "family remedy," and properly so.—*Com.*

A Healthy Brain.

No sound working brain, says O. W. Holmes, without enough good blood to build it, repair it, and furnish the materials for those molecular changes which are the conditions essential to all nervous actions, intellectual and volitional, as well as those of lower grades. No good blood without a proper amount of proper food and air to furnish materials, and healthy organs to reduce a sufficient quantity of these materials to a state fit to enter the circulation. No healthy organs, strictly speaking, except from healthy parents, and developed and maintained by proper stimuli, nourishment, and use. No healthy parents—no help for it. We are, of course, applying the term healthy to the brain, as signifying much more than freedom from disease. A healthy brain should show, by the outward signs of clear, easily working intelligence, well-balanced faculties, and commanding will, that its several organs, if such there be, or its several modes of action, if it works as a whole, are properly developed and adjusted by themselves and in relation to each other.

When is a small baby like a banker? When he is a wrath-child.

Save your Doctor's Bills.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no further for the required aid. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

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R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I have suffered from catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York city, I was attacked with bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was compelled by prostrated with hemorrhages from the lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My bronchial trouble remained and the catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon all medicines and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the catarrh was gone, the bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more hemorrhages from the lungs, and am entirely free from catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease catarrh, as well as throat-and lung diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise.

Gratefully yours,
Wm. H. Spencer.

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We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our doctor, however, says a little spice, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.—*Com.*

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